Monoatomic Hydrogen Transistors Enabled by Overlapping Interweaving Structure Under Hyperbaric Conditions - Addendum to 12 June 2024

17 June 2024
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Introduction

As per 12 June 2024 and as per 13 April 2023, it is possible for asymmetries to exist in the distribution of electrons within electron clouds, both in nature and by design. Beyond mere improvements to charge ephemerality, the implications of this phenomenon for computing are far more consequential than previously imagined.

Abstract

Structures which lend themselves to these asymmetries via complementary Coulomb dynamical systems such as interweaving protein structures found in chloroplasts, when coupled with hyperbaric conditions, can create asymmetries sufficient to create a condition in which the conductive properties of a single atom may be made to vary as a result of imbalances between the northern and southern hemispheres of their electron clouds.

If the southern hemisphere of an atom's electron cloud (it is profoundly important and interesting to note that *semiconductors would need not be employed* but that any element may be used) were made, through these unique amplified Coulomb dynamics, to contain greater concentrations of electrons and an atom's northern hemisphere were made to contain fewer. Given that the size and overall electrical charge imbalance of hydrogen would minimize both transistor size as well as tendency toward unintended arcing, hydrogen is a logical choice for transistor material in addition to its early adoption as a nanowire material.

Provided that two hydrogen nanowires forming two distinct conductive pathways could be made to lead away from either hemisphere and that cross-talk between these wires could be prevented, this design would form the basis of an idealized transistor-based processor.

Conclusion

This approach would bring transistor size down from the current record of 2nm down to 1.1Å, yet, perhaps even more importantly, would enable clock speeds in the THz regime. With the proper configuration, Coulomb-induced cryonic effects such as those predicted in 31 August 2023 may provide an incidental but welcome cooling effect on these revolutionary processors.